# INFANTRY BUGLE TUTOR CALLS

WHALEY, ROYCE & CO., LIMITED TORONTO, CANADA.

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RB147,936

#### THE BUGLER

POSITION.—The Bugle is held in the right hand with a firm grasp in the centre, right elbow in front and inclining to the right of the body. Place the Bugle to the lips; usually one-third of the mouthpiece rests on the upper lip and two-thirds on the lower lip; the lips are kept sufficiently open to permit the necessary breath to pass through to produce sound, which is obtained by a firm pressure sharply striking the tongue between the lips, at the same time the breath passing through (the tongue does not enter the cup of the mouthpiece). Over-blowing or sitting down to practice is absolutely forbidden.

First practise the low note, keeping it sustained as long as possible (avoid overstrain); then proceed with the other notes. There are five notes on the Bugle—i.e., commencing from the bottom, C, G, C, E, G. On no account are the cheeks to be blown out. The higher the note the greater the pressure of the bugle to the lip, also the tongue is struck with greater force.

**BUGLE DRILL.**—The Bugle is suspended by a cord which passes over the left shoulder, allowing the Bugle to hang on the right side just below the hip (i.e., so that the right hand can grasp it without the body being allowed to bend over).

On the command "ONE" smartly place the bell of the Bugle on the right hip, mouthpiece to the right front and right elbow close to the body.

On the command "Two" smartly force the bugle to the front of the body, right arm at full length, and in line with the right shoulder.

On the command "THREE" smartly bring the Bugle to the mouth. Return to the right hip, vice-versa.

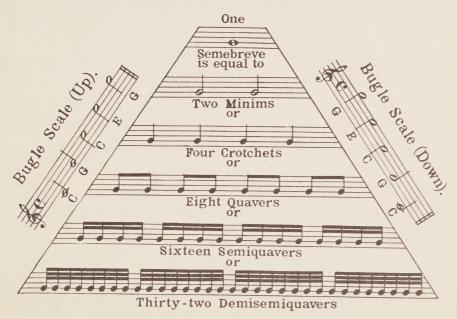
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Bugle Marches.

# VALUATION OF NOTES.



#### RESTS.

When silence is required, signs called rests are used to show the length of time it is to continue. The rests are represented thus:

Semibreve	Minim	Crotchet	Quaver	Semiquaver	Demisemiquaver
	_		7	ÿ	*

#### DOTS.

A dot placed after a note increases its length by one half, thus a dotted minim is equal to

#### BARS.

Bars are upright lines drawn across the stave to divide the piece in equal parts thus:

A double bar denotes the end of a strain or section and is marked thus:

A double bar to be repeated is marked thus:

The Clef is a sign placed at the commencement of the staves and serves to determine the pitch of the notes, only one is used for the Bugle as shown Treble or G. Clef

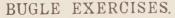
#### TIME.

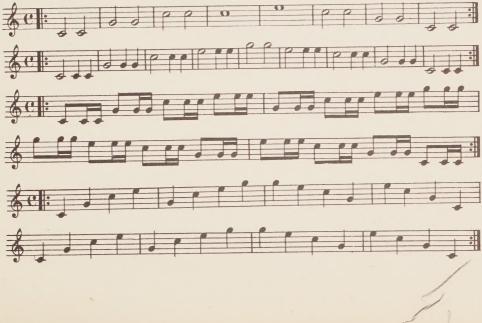
Bugle Marches are usually written in the undermentioned times.

<sup>2</sup> Signifies TWO Crotchets in a bar or their equivalent.

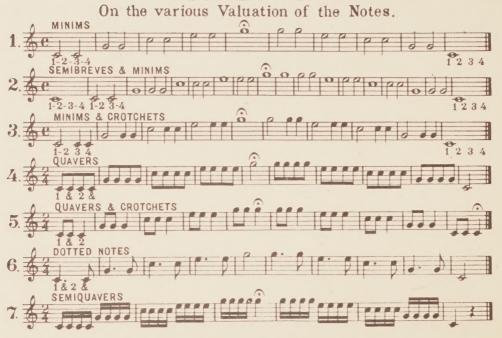
6 Signifies SIX Quavers in a bar or their equivalent.

The following exercises should be practised, producing the notes staccato, taking care that they are struck with equal force from off the tongue, which is absolutely necessary when sounding the calls.





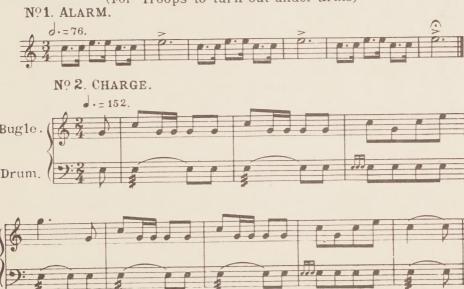
### **BUGLE EXERCISES**



# PART I.

#### WAR CALLS.

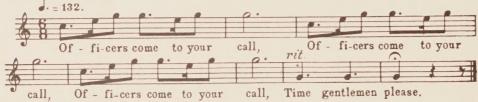
(For Troops to turn out under arms)



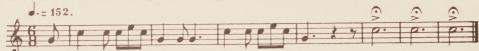
PEACE CALLS.

(General Officers Commanding may at their discretion order all or any of the Peace Calls to be used on Active Service).

Nº 1. OFFICERS.



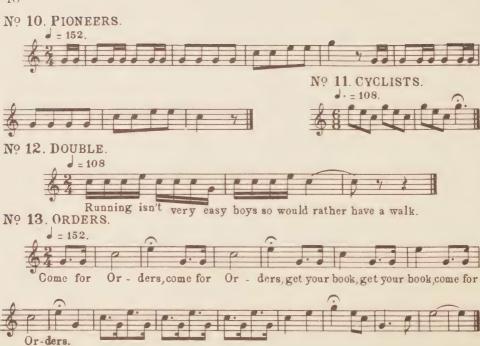
Nº 2. COMPANY SERJEANT-MAJORS OF INFANTRY.



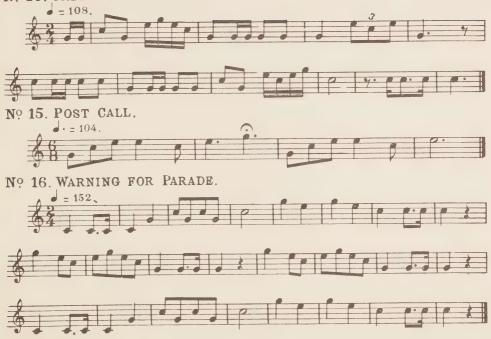
Nº 3. COMPANY QUARTERMASTER-SERJEANTS (COLOUR SERJEANTS) OF INFANTRY.

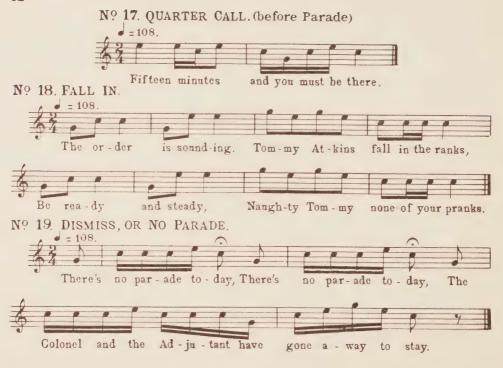


Nº 4. ALL NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS. d.= 152. Nº 5. ORDERLY SERJEANTS. J.= 152. Nº 6. ORDERLY CORPORALS. ·= 152. Nº 7. BAND. = 108.the old Big Drum. Johnnie get your Cornet and Nº 9. SIGNALLERS. Nº 8. Drummers, or Buglers. d = 108. = 108.Drummers all, great and small, Don't you hear the Bugler's call. Signallers all.



Nº 14. ORDERLY ROOM.



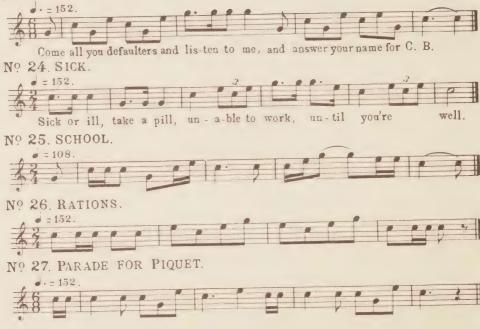


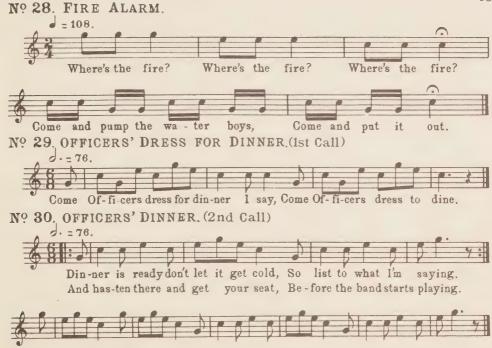


'Tisn't

called

#### Nº 23. DEFAULTERS.

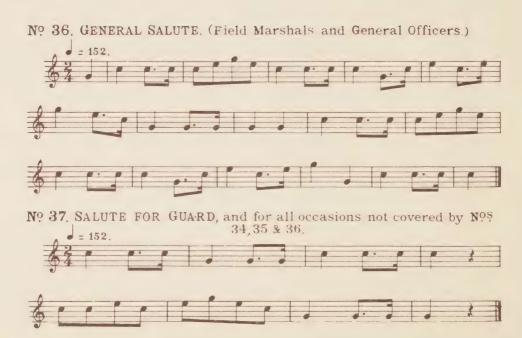






Nº 34. ROYAL SALUTE. (For the King, The Queen and Members of the Royal Family.)







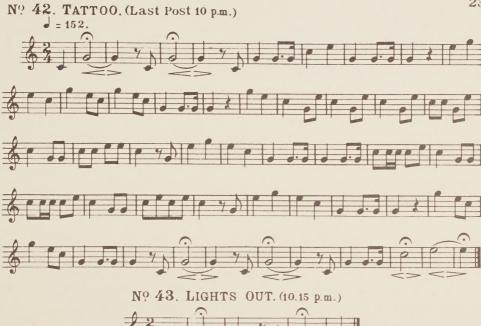
Nº 39. ROUSE. (When required before the time stated for Reveille)

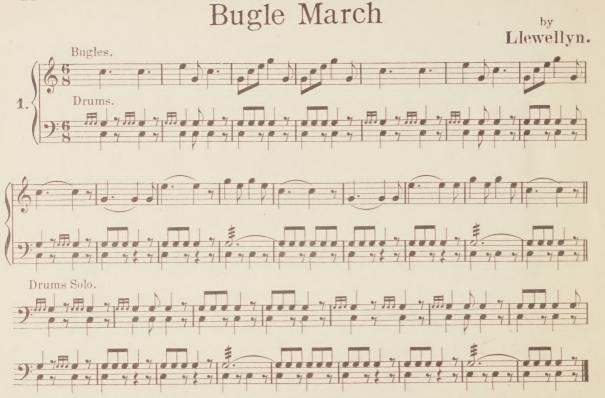


Nº 40. RETREAT. - 152. 

Nº 41. TATTOO. (1st Post 9. 30 p.m.)







Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada in the year 1902 by Whaley, Royce & C? Limited at the Department of Agriculture.



